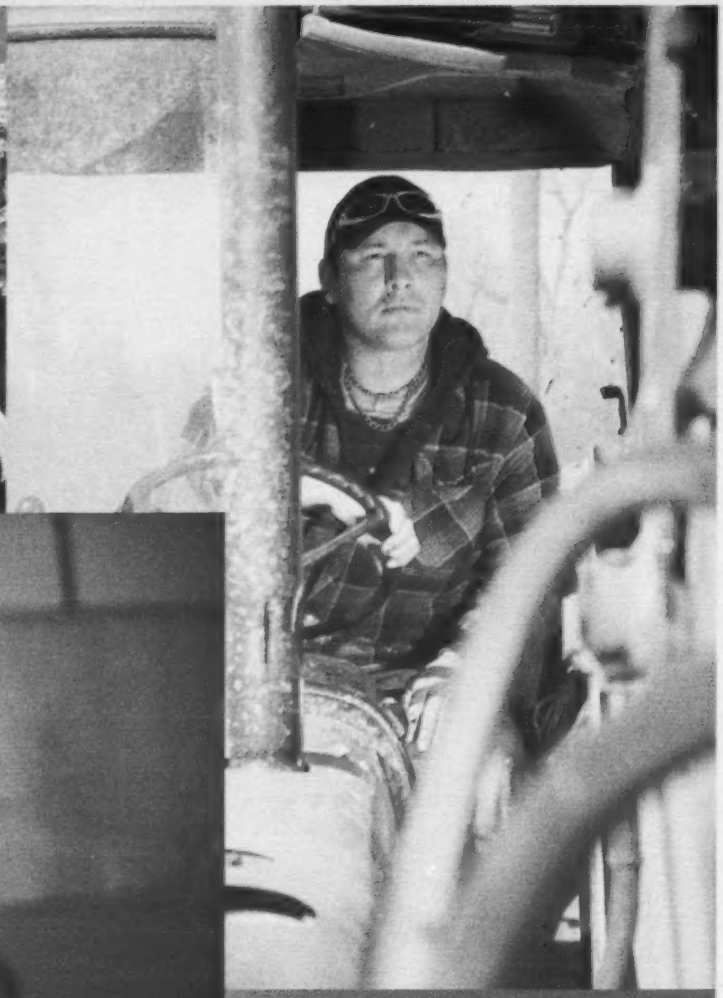


ALBERTA LABOUR FORCE PROFILES

Aboriginal People 2014

Alberta

Highlights

Working Age Population of Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve)

- More than half, or 58.2%, of the working age population (WAP) of Alberta Aboriginal people living off-reserve were between the ages of 25 and 54 years.
- The Edmonton economic region had the highest percentage of Alberta Aboriginal people living off-reserve, at 37.6%, followed by Calgary region at 20.6%, and the Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River economic region at 15.7%.

Participation Rate of Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve)

- The 72.2% participation rate for Aboriginal people living off-reserve was only 0.5 percentage points lower than the provincial rate of 72.7%.
- The participation rate of Aboriginal women, 66.7%, was lower than the 78.2% rate for male counterparts.

Unemployment Rate of Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve)

- The 8.1% unemployment rate for Aboriginal people living off-reserve was higher than the provincial rate of 4.7% by 3.4 percentage points.
- The unemployment rate for First Nations in Alberta, at 9.3%, was 1.8 percentage points higher than the rate for Métis people, at 7.5%.

Employment Rate of Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve)

- The 66.4% employment rate for Aboriginal people living off-reserve was lower than the provincial rate of 69.3% by 2.9 percentage points.
- Among off-reserve Aboriginal groups, Métis people had the highest employment rate of 68.7%.

Employment by Industry of Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve)

- The Services-Producing Sector employed 71.4% of Aboriginal people living off-reserve.
- Over a third of employed Aboriginal people living off-reserve in Alberta worked in three industries: Construction, 15.1%; Retail Trade, 11.9%; Health Care and Social Assistance, 9.8%.

Employment by Occupation of Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve)

- Over two thirds of Aboriginal people living off-reserve in Alberta were employed in three occupations in 2014: Sales and service, 27.3%; Trades, transport and equipment operators and related, 27.2%; and Business, finance and administrative, 15.3%.
- The proportion of Aboriginal people employed in the Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations was 7.5 percentage points higher than the Alberta average of 19.8%.

Educational Attainment of Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve)

- In 2014, 48.9% of Alberta Aboriginal labour force living off-reserve had post-secondary certificates or diplomas, or university degrees.
- The proportion of Aboriginal labour force living off-reserve in Alberta whose highest level of educational attainment was less than high school was 18.7% in 2014.

Working Age Population of the Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve)

In 2014, the working age population of Aboriginal people living off-reserve in Alberta was 145,900, which was 5,500 more than in 2013. The proportion of Aboriginal people between the ages of 15 and 24 years was 24.7%; while 58.2% were between 25 and 54 years (Figure 1). The corresponding proportions for all Albertans were 16.0% and 56.0%, respectively.

Figure 1

Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve) by Age Group, Alberta, 2014

	All Aboriginal People		First Nation		Métis	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
Working Age Population (15+ years)	145,900	100.0%	56,100	100.0%	87,300	100.0%
15 - 24 years	36,000	24.7%	13,600	24.2%	21,600	24.7%
25 -54 years	84,900	58.2%	32,600	58.1%	51,200	58.6%
55 + years	25,000	17.1%	10,000	17.8%	14,600	16.7%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, 2014

In 2014, 58.3% of the Aboriginal people living off-reserve in Alberta aged 15 years and over lived in the Edmonton and Calgary economic regions (Figure 2). An economic region is defined by Statistics Canada as a geographical unit composed of several census divisions within a province.

Outside the Edmonton and Calgary economic regions, the Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River economic region had 15.7% of the off-reserve Aboriginal population. In total, 74.0% of the Aboriginal People off-reserve population lived in these three regions.

Figure 2

Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve) by Age Group, Alberta, 2014

	All Aboriginal People		First Nation		Métis	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
Lethbridge - Medicine Hat	7,700	5.3%	5,000	8.9%	2,600	3.0%
Camrose - Drumheller	7,000	4.8%	2,500	4.5%	4,500	5.2%
Calgary	30,100	20.6%	11,300	20.1%	18,100	20.7%
Banff - Jasper - Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca - Grande Prairie - Peace River	22,900	15.7%	8,900	15.9%	13,900	15.9%
Red Deer	8,300	5.7%	2,200	3.9%	5,900	6.8%
Edmonton	54,900	37.6%	21,900	39.0%	32,100	36.8%
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake	14,900	10.2%	4,200	7.5%	10,200	11.7%
Total	145,900	100.0%	56,100	100.0%	87,300	100.0%

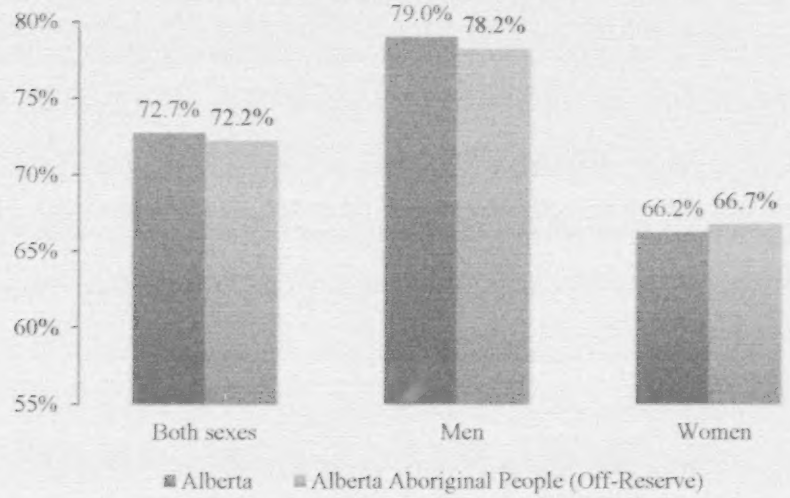
Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, 2014
Aboriginal population (15+ Years)

Participation Rate of the Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve)

In 2014, the participation rate for Aboriginal people living off-reserve was 72.2%, which was lower than the provincial rate of 72.7% (Figure 3).

The difference in male participation rates between the provincial average and Aboriginal off-reserve rates was larger than the difference for women. Participation rates for the male provincial average and for Aboriginal males living off-reserve were 79.0% and 78.2% respectively, a 0.8 percentage point difference. The participation rates for the female provincial average and Aboriginal females living off-reserve were 66.2% and 66.7% respectively, a 0.5 percentage point difference.

Figure 3 **Participation Rate, 2014**



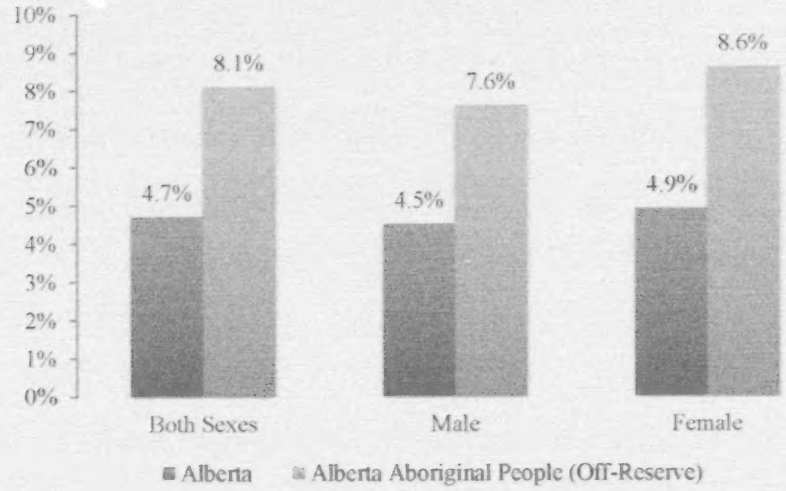
Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, 2014

Unemployment Rate of the Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve)

In 2014, the unemployment rate for Aboriginal people living off-reserve was 8.1% (Figure 4). This was 3.4 percentage points higher than the provincial unemployment rate.

Aboriginal men in Alberta had an unemployment rate of 7.6% while the male provincial unemployment rate was 4.5%, a difference of 3.1 percentage points. Aboriginal women in Alberta had an unemployment rate of 8.6% compared to the 4.9% female provincial unemployment rate, a difference of 3.7 percentage points.

Figure 4 **Unemployment Rate by Gender, 2014**



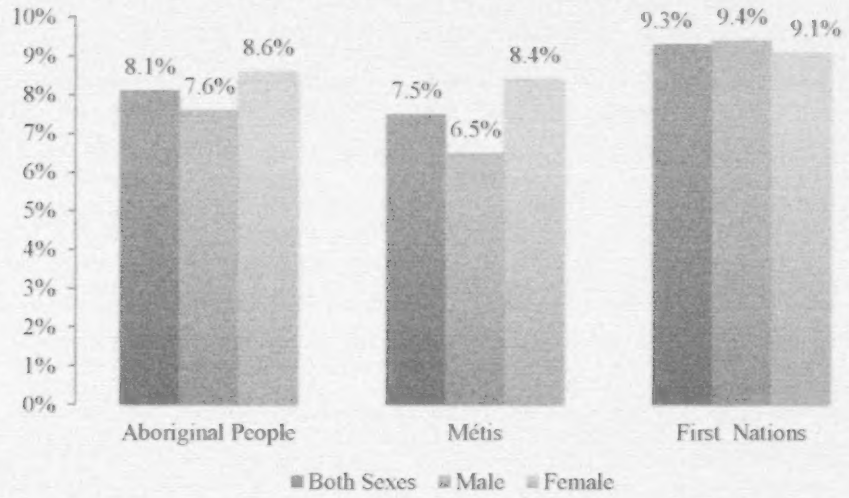
Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, 2014

Unemployment Rate of the Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve)

Among Aboriginal people living off-reserve in Alberta, First Nations had the highest unemployment rate in 2014 at 9.3%, which was 1.8 percentage points higher than the rate for Métis people (Figure 5).

At 7.6%, the unemployment rate for Aboriginal males was 0.5 percentage points below the Aboriginal people's average of 8.1%. Aboriginal females had an above average unemployment rate of 8.6%. The unemployment rate for Métis males was 6.5%, which was 1.1 percentage points lower than the average unemployment rate for Aboriginal males at 7.6%.

Figure 5 Unemployment Rate by Identity and Gender, 2014



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, 2014

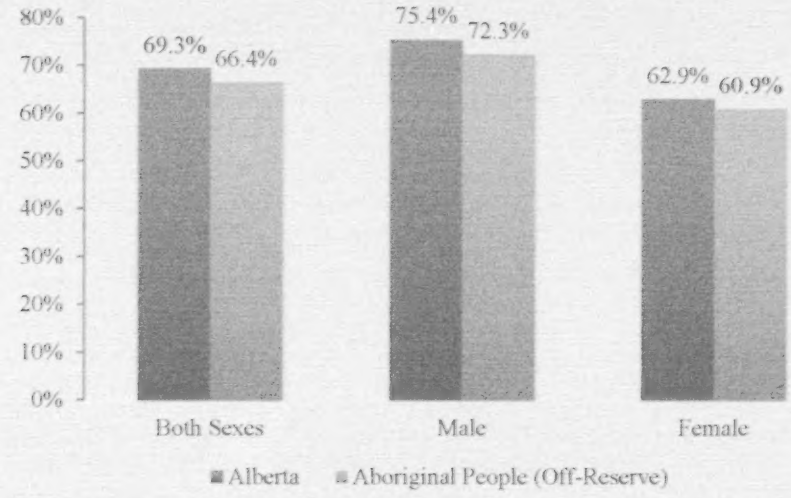
Employment Rate of the Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve)

The provincial employment rate for those 15 years and over, at 69.3% in 2014, was 2.9 percentage points higher than the rate for Aboriginal people living off-reserve in the same age group, at 66.4% (Figure 6).

The 72.3% employment rate for Aboriginal men was above the Aboriginal off-reserve average of 66.4% by 5.9 percentage points. The employment rate for Aboriginal women, at 60.9%, was 5.5 percentage points below the Aboriginal off-reserve average.

The provincial employment rate for men was 3.1 percentage points higher than the rate for the male Aboriginal off-reserve population. The employment rate of Aboriginal women was 2.0 percentage points below the provincial average for women.

Figure 6 **Employment Rate by Gender, 2014**



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, 2014

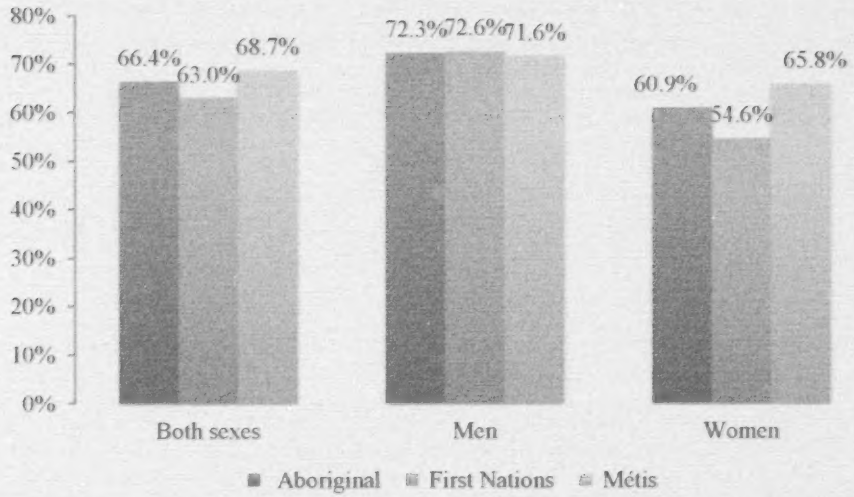
Employment Rate for the Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve)

The average employment rate for Alberta Aboriginal people living off-reserve was 66.4% in 2014. Métis people had a higher employment rate, at 68.7%, compared to First Nations, at 63.0% (Figure 7).

Aboriginal males had a higher employment rate, at 72.3% than their female counterparts, at 60.9% in 2014.

Among Aboriginal men, First Nations had the highest employment rate, at 72.6%. For women, Métis had the highest employment rate at 65.8%.

Figure 7 **Employment Rate by Identity and Gender, 2014**



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, 2014

Employment by Industry of the Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve)

In 2014, 71.4% of Alberta Aboriginal people living off-reserve were employed in the Services-Producing Sector, and 28.6% were employed in the Goods-Producing Sector (Figure 8).

Over a third of employed Aboriginal people living off-reserve in Alberta worked in three industries: Construction, 15.1%; Retail Trade, 11.9%; Health Care and Social Assistance, 9.8%.

Figure 8

Employment of Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve) by Industry, 2014

Industry	Employment	% of Total
Goods-Producing Sector	**27,700**	**28.6%**
Agriculture	**	**
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil and Gas	8,800	9.1%
Utilities	**	**
Construction	14,600	15.1%
Manufacturing	3,600	3.7%
Services-Producing Sector	**69,200**	**71.4%**
Educational Services	4,400	4.5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	9,500	9.8%
Public Administration	5,800	6.0%
Wholesale Trade	4,600	4.7%
Retail Trade	11,500	11.9%
Transportation and Warehousing	5,200	5.4%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Leasing	4,000	4.1%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	3,800	3.9%
Management of Companies and Administrative and Other Support Service	4,100	4.2%
Information, Culture and Recreation	3,500	3.6%
Accommodation and Food Services	7,600	7.8%
Other Services	5,200	5.4%
Total employed	**96,900**	**100.0%**

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, 2014
*** Insufficient data*

Employment by Occupation of the Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve)

In 2014, over two thirds of Aboriginal people living off-reserve in Alberta were employed in three occupations: Sales and service, 27.3%; Trades, transport and equipment operators and related, 27.2%; and Business, finance and administrative, 15.3%. For provincial average, 59.3% were employed in these three occupations (Figure 9).

Figure 9

Employment of Albertans and Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve) by Occupation, 2014

	Albertans		Aboriginal Albertans	
Occupation	**Employment**	**% of Total**	**Employment**	**% of Total**
Management	181,500	8.0%	5,200	5.4%
Business, finance and administrative	376,400	16.6%	14,800	15.3%
Natural and applied sciences and related	179,700	7.9%	3,900	4.0%
Health	134,900	5.9%	4,600	4.7%
Social science, education, government service and religion	169,600	7.5%	7,400	7.6%
Art, culture, recreation and sport	58,200	2.6%	2,100	2.2%
Sales and service	523,100	23.0%	26,500	27.3%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related	449,100	19.8%	26,400	27.2%
Unique to primary industry	135,800	6.0%	4,400	4.5%
Unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	64,800	2.9%	1,600	1.7%
All occupations	**2,273,200**	**100.0%**	**96,900**	**100.0%**

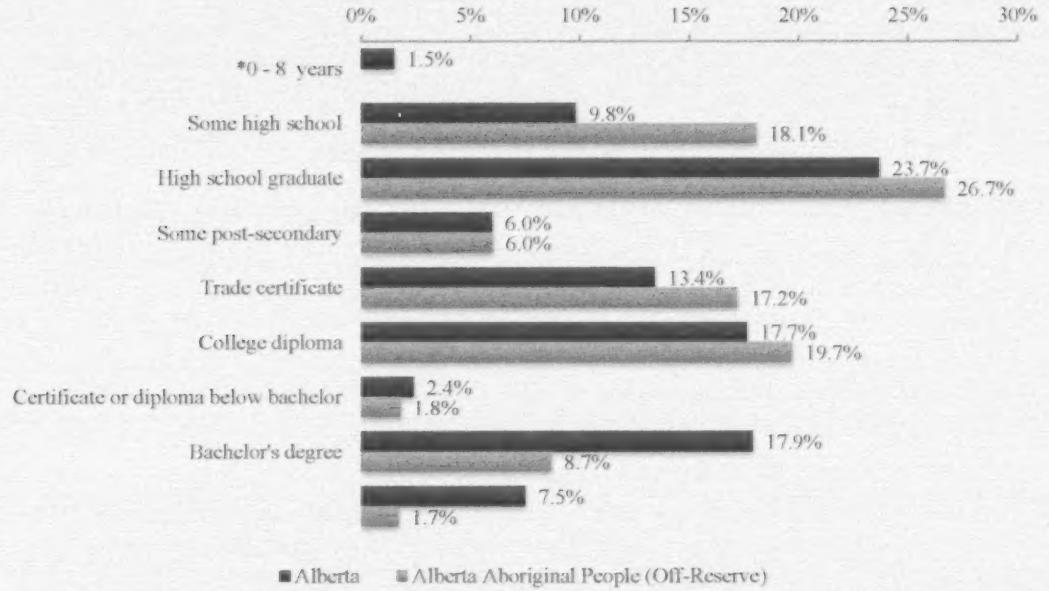
Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, 2014
*** Insufficient data*

Educational Attainment of the Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve)

In 2014, 48.8% of the Aboriginal labour force living off-reserve in Alberta completed a post-secondary education; 38.4% attained post-secondary certificates or diplomas; and another 10.4% had university degrees (Figure 10).

The percentage of Alberta Aboriginals living off-reserve in the labour force who had less than a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment was 18.7%. The provincial proportion was 11.4%.

Figure 10
Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Alberta Aboriginal People (Off-Reserve), 2014



Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, 2014
** Insufficient data*

Appendix

All definitions come from the Guide to the Labour Force Survey 2013.pdf, Statistics Canada – Catalogue no. 71-543-G.

Aboriginal identity: Persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, for example, North American Indian, Métis or Inuit. This is based on the individual's own perception of his/her Aboriginal identity, similar to the concept used with the Census. "Aboriginal identity" is not to be confused with "Aboriginal ancestry", another concept measured by the Census, but not with the LFS.

Employment Rate: The number of persons employed expressed as a percentage of working age population (WAP).

Industry: The general nature of the business carried out by the employer for whom the respondent works (main job only).

Occupation: The kind of work persons 15+ years were doing during the reference week, as determined by the kind of work reported and the description of the most important duties of the job. If the individual did not have a job during the reference week, the data relates to the previous job, if that job was held in the past year.

Participation Rate: The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the WAP. This measure represents the proportion of the WAP that is either employed or actively seeking employment.

Unemployment Rate: The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Working Age Population: Includes those persons 15+ years except persons living on Indian reserves, inmates of institutions, and full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces.

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